BETWEEN SEVERAL FIRES.

VOL. XLVIII.-NO. 91.

GARFIELD'S EFFORT TO RECONCILE THE IRRECONCILABLE.

Why He Went to Washington-Sherman, Cameron, Conkling, Blaine-What They did About Garffeld's Nomination-What They Mean Garffeld Shall Do-Why Garffeld Belleves in the Immortality of the Soul. 1.

Washington, Nov. 27 .- Gen. Garfield came here estensibly on private business, to make sell or lease his house on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets. Is this a natural thing for the President elect to do? Of course not. His private secretary could have supervised the renoval of his books and papers to Mentor. Undoubtedly his library and his papers are the most important and valuable part of his establishment. His wife knows exactly what part of the household effects she desires to have preserved. She knew this just as well at Mentor as here. If the house is to be leased or sold, agents will have to be employed. There are scores of gentlemen who would have been delighted to be charged with this business. Moreover, if there was any very important private business to be transacted. Washington was the last place in the world to select. From early morning till late at night there must necessarily be a throng of visitors. How could it be otherwise?

"Private business" is a blind. The President elect came on an entirely different errand. Is it a fool's errand? Gen. Garfield could not have manifested the inherent weakness of his character more plainly than by this visit to Washington. He is undoubtedly in great trouble. He does not see his way clearly out, but he thinks he does. He came here to confer and be conferred with. He thinks he has made up his mind, but he hasn't. He believes he has great mission to perform. He is of that class who believe that the earth is the inheritance of the saints, and that they are the saints. Beyond this Gen. Garfield has no clearly defined views on absolute conviction. It must be remembered that although he has been nearly twenty years experience in national politics. His knowledge of practical politics does not extend beyond the old Nineteenth Ohio Congressional District. There a peculiar people are to be found. His nomination has always been assured, and his election was only once in doub! He has never en recognized as a manager in the politics of his own State. His position in the House of Representatives gave him a national reputation, but he was never considered a leader of his party. Blaine was the leader of the Repub-Hale, Blaine's lieutenant, divided the responsibility of leadership in the Forty-fifth Congress, but his party refused to follow. He took positions on the Army bill and the Marshals bill which he was forced by his party friends in the House and Senate to abandon.

Really raw and inexperienced in politics, and with no special aptitude for managing men, Gen. Garfield is now called upon to pilot the Republican ship through a boisterous, narrow sea, with Scylla and Charybdis on either hand.

It is no secret that there is a break between John Sherman and the President elect. Sherman believes that he was betrayed in the house of his friends. He talked openly about it here immediately after the Chicago Convention. He talked just as openly and rather more emphatically on the same subject in New York. His best friends were alarmed at his indiscreet candor. They did their utmost to shut his mouth, and finally succeeded, but it was like man locking his stable door after his horse had been stolen. The damage was done. There have been no relations between Sherman and Garfield since the Chicago Convention. Strenuous efforts are now making to reestablish relations, but thus far they have not been suc cessful. Sherman has not called upon the Presi-

There are a great many very respectable peo ple in the Republican party who are seriously troubled at this state of things. Curious as it may seem to some, the hopes and fears of all reform Republicans, that not very numerous but very respectable class known as sivil service reformers, are centered upon John Sherman. One wing of the anti-Grant Republicans, who are not troubled much about reform, also hope that Sherman may be made a rock of safety against Grantism. They are doing all they can to heal the breach between Garfield and Sherman. Some of them are here now. They have the sympathy and cooperation of others in high official places. These men insist that Garffeld ought to go to Sherman and ask him to remain in the Treasury Department. They have squarely told Garfield that it is his duty to de this. In doing this, they assume, of course that there is no substantial ground for any il feeling on the part of either. There is some truth in this. To those not initiated, Sherman has no just cause of complaint against Garfield. They argue that Garfield's nomination was a

111.

Those who know the inside history of the Chicago Convention are well aware that Garfield owed his nomination to unforeseen and fortuitous circumstances. They know, also that it was never possible for Sherman to have been nominated. It was always possible for the friends of Sherman, Blaine, and Edmunds to have nominated some one whom they could agree upon. The difficulty in the way of an agreement was that Blaine's friends were largely in the majority, and, after the Gran forces, the best organized and best handled. The Massachusette and Vermont delegates would under no circumstances take Blaine They openly said they would go to Grant when ever the struggle came squarely between Grant and Blaine. It was the knowledge of this fact that made the Grant managers so confident of success. They were fully advised of all the conferences between their opponents. As late as 1 o'clock in the night before the nomination was made, there was no agreement among the eaders of the anti-Grant forces as to whom they should raily upon. More than half the Ohio delegation did not want Sherman. Almost half of it really wanted Blaine. The friends of Blains saw there was but one obstacle to keep Ohio from going to their man. That obstacle was Garfield. They reasoned with Garfield, and pleaded with him and with Foster and Dennison to come to Blaine. Bateman Sherman's one steadfast friend, they could not approach. Gurfield and Foster steadily and persistently insisted upon Sherman. This was, of course, known to be a blind. So well satisfied were Blaine's managers of the situation that they had telegraphed Blaine, twelve hours be fore, that they saw but one way to prevent Grant's nomination the next day, and that was to stampeds the Convention to Garffeld. The response came from Blaine in effect to act upon their own judgment, and act at the proper time By the purest accident Garfield secured the

only available man to stampede the convention with. He was not the man the Blaine men wanted. With the exception of Foster, and perhaps one or two others in the Ohio delegation. the active friends of Sherman had no great fancy for Garffold. It is well known that Garfield went to Chicago with a vague hope that he might be nominated. At a certain stage of the struggle Foster and a few others saw the opportunity to nominate him, and in a small way the intrigue began. Garfield was undoubtedly aware of it, and could have stopped it. He did not. He made no show of doing it. Sherman knows this, and hence his grievance.

It is curious to note how small things often

determine great events in politics. Conkling was the central figure of the Chicago Convention. He was the Captain-General of the Imperial army—the llon of the third term heelers and howlers. He was the object on which all their enthusiasm was expended. He represented their cause, and wherever and whenever he made his appearance he was wildly cheered. Every utterance of his was applauded to the echo. The opposition to Granthad no genuine tion. It manufactured one out of Garfield. He was the only man in the convention not for Grant, who had the physique and the reputation to be set up in opposition to Conkling. As an offset to the ap plause which greeted Conkling, the anti-Grant claqueurs and delegates cheered Garfield. In this way a sentiment was unconsciously manufactured for Garfield, which made it possible at the critical moment to stampede the convention and nominate him.

The Imperialists were angry. The Blaine faction, the leaders of which had actually made the nomination, were not enthusiastic. The very men who planned and executed the stampede knew they had played a risky game, and that in winning they might be cheated. The sincere friends of Sherman naturally believed that he had been betrayed by his next friend. and concluded that they had all along been deceived by Garfield and Foster. But Wash-burne's friends were the most disgusted when it was known a few hours later that the proposition to put Arthur on the ticket was made with Garfield's sanction. The Chicago atmosphere was literally sulphurous that night with the profanity of Washburne's friends. It was adding insuit to injury in Sherman's case, and his devoted admirers were quick to see it and not slow to express themselves freely and emphatically. The lordy hauteur and undisguised contempt with which Conkling received the overture and incontinently rejected it must have been very humiliating to Garfield. The bid, however, was accepted by Arthur and his friends in spite of Conkling's sneers, but it was not till New York had been passed in the roll call for nominations, and just as my Lord Roscoe with stately tread entered the hall of the Convention, that Arthur was named.

journey from Chicago on the train which bore eastward Conkling and his coterie of friends, and also some of the most active and influential of Blaine's and Sherman's workers, was an enjoyable one to the disinterested looker-on. There was absolutely no enthusiasm manifested by the people along the route. Conkling's crowd was reserved and almost unapproachable. To the favored few who were admitted to the inner circle his contempt not concealed. If Tilden was nominated by the Democrats all doubt would be dissipated. His election would be inevitable. The Blaine men attempted to hide their chagrin by rejoicing at the discomfiture of the Imperialists, but it was constrained joy. A Sherman delegate from Massachusetts wandered from car to car anxlously asking everybody if they did not think the enthusiasm would work up by and by. He was painfully impressed by the utter absence of anything like zeal at the towns and cities where the train stopped.

The canvass which followed was up-hill work for the Republicans. The Maine result for a time dazed them. Garfield's condition following the Maine election is described by an intimate friend as pitiable. He was crushed, overwhelmed. He saw impending the solemn judgment of his countrymen on the Credit Mobilier bribery and perjury. It was at this juncture that the venerable Simon Cameron made his appearance at Mentor. He came there at Garffeld's solicitation. From that visit dated the active, energetic, and efficient interference of the Imperial forces in the work of the commenced. The Grant-Conkling-Logan-Cameron combination began its tour at Warren, Ohio, and after the opening performance called in state at Mentor. The treaty of Mentor, negotiated by Simon Cameron, was duly ratified and publicly attested.

This treaty of Mentor is the poisoned shirt to Garfield. In his distress he has come to Washington, vainly hoping that he can effect a reconciliation with Sherman and find material for a composite Cabinet which will satisfy all facons and incense none. On his way he stopped at Harrisburg. That was very significant, imon Cameron, willy old fox that he is, emphasized the occurrence by the publication, three days later, of an interview in which, with many procautionary "ifs," he announced that Gar field could have a second term. It was salt, rather boldly but still adroitly sprinkled. That the salt lodged where it was intended it should ertain gentlemen, who recently called upon Garfield, firmly believe. These gentlemen made another discovery at this same visit—to wit, that Garfield has unbounded confidence in the people. He may heretofore have had doubts about the stability of our institutions. Many an intellectual man at some time in his life has doubted the immortality of the soul. Garfield is an intellectual man. He has doubted. But he has no doubts now. The people have vindicated him; ergo, the people can be trusted and our institutions are in no danger! The earth is the inheritance of the saints, and we are the saints. No longer any doubts about the immortality of the soul or of God's wisdom and goodness!

A still more astounding discovery was made by the aforesaid gentlemen, namely that the people and the political machine, in Garfield's estimation, are-well, very nearly convertible terms. Why not? Garfield's logic admits of no other conclusion. The machine was for Garfield, and the people vindicated Garfield; ergo. the machine and the people are of one mind, and, in fact, the people constitute the machine!

There will be no civil service reform during Garfield's administration. There will be platitudes in his inaugural and his messages on that subject. Like Hayes and other hypocritical reformers, he will amuse himself by writing what he thinks best and acting as he finds convenient afterward.

VI. Garfield will not take a Secretary of the Treasury from New York. Since the foundation of our Government, New York has had but one Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. In Hamilton's day New York was not the commercial and financial metropolis. Philadelphia was then the great city. It has not been ecidental, this not taking the Comptrollers of the Fise from New York. The Secretary of the Treasury will come from the West, if a man can be found there who will not be lost in Sherman's hat. Garfield would doubtless like to make Blaine Secretary of State, but Blaine is not a fool. When Pierce's Administration was getting into deep water, some of Mr. Marcy's friends came from New York, and urged him to resign and save his reputation. "What," said Marcy, "am I not to have credit for all the bad things I prevented?" "No, they are invisible." replied his friends. "If you prevent nine mistakes and fail on the tenth, the world knows othing of the nine, and sings about the one you didn't stop." Blaine is too shrewd a fellow to get into any such scrape.

The Camerons believe they have a mortgage

on Garfield, and intend to foreclose it for a Cabinet position. If Garfield was shrewd and bold he would anticipate the foreclosure and pay the debt by making Wayne MacVeagh, Simon Cameron's son-in-law, Attorney-General, Mac-Veugh is a good lawyer, a bright fellow, and the appointment would be a sop to the reformers with whom he has masqueraded. How could the Camerons kick against this recognition of

the family? New York has the Vice-President and could

be put off with a less place than the State Department, but she will doubtless retain that respectable and non-political position. It is not unlikely that Hamilton Fish will be Secretary of State. It is understood in diplomatic circles here that the foreign policy of the Gov ernment is to be stiffened up somewhat. There will be a more decided policy in regard to Cube and our relations to Spain. Yet Mr. Evarts undoubtedly flatters himself that he will remain Secretary of State. He is the most com-plaisant gentleman in Washington. He believes that Garfield owes his election entirely to him, and has no anxiety about his gratitude. He tells all his friends how it happened. The Republican gains in New York and Brooklyn elected Garffeld-" the places where I made my

The Grant crowd will not be satisfied with a composite Cabinet unless they got the Treasury. Interior, and Post Office Departments. They demand these, and will be satisfied with nothing less. They want patronage and power. They are flattering Garfield now with talk about a second term. He is pecking at the salt Simon Cameron spread for him and likes the taste, His mission, as he now thinks, is too great to be accomplished in four years.

SOCIALIST EXILES FROM GERMANY

Received by Justus Schwab and Others-Many More Expected Within a Short Time.

The steamship Silesia, which arrived from Hamburg yesterday, brought twenty-four German socialists from that city and the neighboring towns of Altoona, Ottensen, and Wandsbeck. They were accompanied by the wives of three of their number and by four children, and they were almost destitute of money. They had been writing and making speeches in Berlin against the German Government, and the unmarried among them were allowed by the police only twenty-four hours in which to prepare for departure from the city. The married men were allowed three days. They went to Hamburg. but were there found subscribing to a socialist fund, and ordered to leave. Feeling that they would be under similar supervision in any other German city, they concluded to come to America. Seventy-eight in all were proscribed, but the remaining fifty-four moved to another city before determining upon their course.

A committee consisting of Justus H. Schwab Albert Hoehne, Moritz Bachman, Francis Filly, Louis Peffer, and Messrs. Mund and Seelig met the exiles on the vessel at 9 o'clock in the morning, and accompanied them to Castle Garden, where on account of being steerage passengers, they were required to have their luggage examined. They were Karl Braman, plasterer; Karl Bradan, plasterer; Karl Brada, painter; Karl Herman, basket maker; Huge Kraft, tinworker; Karl Maahs and Frederic Schiele, printers; John Ockelmann, Engelbert Brückmann, August Forschner, Henry Leutch, Otto Reimer, Julius Koin, and Frederic Vogemitz, eigarmakers; Wm Schwefendick, cabinetmaker; Herman Wapnitz, barber; William Finn, hatmaker; Gustav Sanacke, bookbinder; Karl Weiky, waiter; Karl Kürschner, shoemaker; Max Stohr, Heinrich Finck, and Herman Schlotman, machinists; August Rahdgen, cabinetmaker; and Christian Kloth, potter. were required to have their luggage examined.

Randgap, cabinetmaker; and Christian Kloth, potter.

From Castle Garden the party went to the saloon 28 Stanton street, where they were taken to the dwellings of various socialists, where board had been provided for them, to be paid for from a fund of about \$400, which had been raised for their support until work could be found. Afterwards, at his saloon, Justus Schwabsnid that he expected six or seven hundred more within three months. The committee decided to give the newcomers a mass meeting reception, to take place, probably, to-morrow evening.

The papers of hanishment served upon the married exiles were as follows:

The senate of the Corporation of hamburg, with the cencerrence of the Federal Council of the German Emitre, in accordance with a nonlineation issued Oct 28, 1880, and enforced for the term of one year, have ordered that all orease endangering the public order and salety shall be returned permission by the municipal power of the district of Eirz bullette. We the undersigned Board of Municipal Police, forbid, therefore, your presence within the limits of the corporation of Hamburg as above.

of Hamburg as above.

This Board of Police by Senator Kunhardt.

Hamburg, Oct. 21, 1880.

The other notice ran thus:

Handing you berewith the secommanying degree, we,
the Police Hoard, noiry you that it you do not leave the
corporation limits of Handard, with expending the
desiret of Ritzsbucttel, within three days, we shall rigdily enforce the statute bearing upon your case. We at
the same time call your attention to the fact that noncompliance with this noticetion is punishable write
a fine of not more than 1,000 marks \$\$\times\$200, or with imprisonment of not more than is xi months. Pisqued as above.]

The notices to the unmarried men were the
same, except that they specified twenty-four
hours instead of three days. Though allowed
to live in Ritzebusttel, the proscribed persons
could not find work there. The Berlin notices
were similar to the above.

THE DEATH OF GOV. ROBINSON.

Was he Murdered or Accidentally Shotf-Conflicting Accounts of the Affair.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29 .- Lieutenant-Governor-elect George B. Robinson died this morning at 7 o'clock. Whether his death was the resut of an accident or a murder is not yet fully settled. The Robinson mine is eighteen miles from Leadville. The men working in the mine are violently hostile to J. C. Brown, the man-A few days ago a party of the miners waited on Mr. Robinson and told him that either Brown would have to be discharged or else they would stop the working of the mine. The miners afterward broke into Brown's office and carried off fifteen Winchester rifles and a lot of ammunition. On Saturday morning Mr. Robinson and Manager Brown rode over to the mine, and remained there all day examining the accounts. Manager Brown says that they left the office together about 7 o'clock in the evening, and as they passed the tunnel entrance they noticed a light shining through the cracks of the door at the entrance. Robinson walked up and tried to get in. A voice from the inside said, "Who's there?" Mr. Robinson replied, "It's only me boys!" A voice cried out. Shoot the dirty dog!" Two or three shots followed, and Mr. Robinson fell to the ground.

Albert Ahrens, the manager of the smelting works at the mine, telegraphed to Leadville yesterday that the shooting was accidental. The account given in support of this view is that the guards in the tunnel did not recognize Gov. Robinson. Thinking that it was some prowler, they fired at the rocks above to frighten him away, and the bullets, deflecting, struck Gov. Robinson. This explanation is, however, not credited.

Mr. Robinson's wounds were peculiar. They were in the right side and hip, two of them large and two small. The Coroner's inquest and the post-mortem examination will probably clear up the mystery about the case. they noticed a light shining through the cracks

Mr. Robinson was the Vice-President and one of the five trustees of the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company, the property of which is at Kokomo, eighteen miles from Leadville. On learning of the shooting of Mr. Robinson, yesterday morning. Mr. Rufus Hatch, one of the trustees of the company, asked the Union Telegraph Company to telegraph to its agents at Kokomo for particulars of the accident.

The following answer was received:

The shot was fired operard by a guard inside of the tunnel. The bullet passed through the door, carrying part of a nail with it and splitting the bullet, making four wounds in Mr. Hobinson - right add and hp. There was no riot or violence. The chard thought it was one of "Cant Jack's" men, and fired to trightenfhim away. Mr. Robinson died at 6% this morning.

The four surviving trustees of the property. Measrs. John J. Frince, Rufus Hatch. S. V. White, and George D. Roberts, held a mosting at the office of the company yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions eulogistic of the deceased. Mr. Robinson's home was in the western part of this State. He became interested in the property that bears his name about three years ago, and has since devoted his time to the development of it. He was about 40 years old and unmarried. He leaves a mother and a sister.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- The Anchor line steamer

Utopia, from London for New York, has put into Piy-mouth. She lost her funnel and austained other damage by heavy weather. The Belgian steamer Ferdinand von by heavy weather. The Beignan stemper revoluted worder Taclein, from New York Nov. 14, for Antwerp, has passed the Scilly Islands. She lost boats and sustained other damage. The German steemer Kate. From Glasgow for New York, before reported as having put back, has been towed in the dockyars at Queenstates.

QUEENFOWN, Nov. 29.—The steamer Galaties, for Cape Henry, in ballast, put in here to day with her machinery out of order. The Captain reports that he rescued on Sunday, off Fashiet Rock, the crew of the Norwegian bark admired Feter Toylenkyond, from Musquash, Nov. 1, for Fenarth Roads, which was water logged.

How my threat hurts! Then why don't you use Hale's

WM. E. BROCKWAY'S RELEASE A FEAR LEST MANY OF THE BONDS

MAY BE NEGOTIATED.

The Famous Counterfelter Let Out of Jail on his Own Recognizance—His Plea of Guilty Followed by Suspension of Sentence—What Col. Wm. P. Wood Says in "a Blagrace to

The United States officials maintained a mysterious silence vesterday about the release of William E. Brockway, the counterfeiter, and any questions asked of the occupants of the United States District Attorney's office and the United States Marshal's office, in Montague street, Brooklyn, were met with blank looks and formal, non-committal replies. The only representative of the Government in the United States District Attorney's office in the afternoon was a boy, who said that the District Attorney and his assistant had gone for the day; that they were there early in the morning to attend to Government business, and were in New York the remainder of the day to attend to private business. Every official in the building was under the ban of secrecy. United States Assistant District Attorney Angel said that he was under promise to the secret service men not to speak about the release of Brockway.

It was remarked that this silence of the officials in Brooklyn, taken in connection with the the denial of Chief Brooks of the Secret Service that Brockway was discharged, indicated that the fact had been kept a secret from him also.
On his way to the United States Court build-

ing yesterday a Sun reporter passed Brockway in Fulton street, Brooklyn. Brockway was well dressed, and was smoking. He moved along at an easy gait, and seemed to be fully enjoying the liberty which the Chief of the Secret Service denied that he possesses, and which has led to so much mystery on the part of others in Government employ.

Much deception has been practised to keep the actual facts from the public. The account of the release in THE SUN of Sunday, however, was correct, except in the impression that Brockway was still subject to sentence on his plea of guilty to counterfaiting the Government six per cent, bond and the \$100 bank note, and that if he did not appear he would forfeit his bail of \$5,000. The facts, as verified yesterday, prove to be that Brockway pleaded guilty, and that, instead of holding him under bail to await sentence, Justice Benedict, on motion of the United States District Attorney, suspended sentence, and released him unon his own recognizance. A bond of \$5,000 was drawn, which Brockway alone signed, and it is conceded that for all purposes of bail the bond is worthless. The condition of Brockway's release was his surrender of the plates of the Counterfelt \$100 bank note and the Government six per cent. bond. The negotiations for the release were conducted by William B. Guild, Jr., of Newark, who has been Brockway's intimate friend since boyhood. Mr. Guild is a lawyer, about 55 years of age. As soon as the newspapers announced Brockway's arrest, Mr. Guild appeared in Brooklyn, but he kent in the background until, it is said, he had brought the Government official to the prisoner's terms. When an arrangement was effected for Brockway's release on the surrender of the plants, Detective Drummond. Brockway, and Mr. Guild took a short journey together. When they went is not known, but when they returned Detective Drummond had the plates of the counterfelt hundred-dollar bank note and the Government bond. There were, it is said, twenty-five plates in all, which are now in the possession of the secret service men.

Mr. Guild was seen by a reporter for The Sux in Newark last evening. He said it was natural for the public to make surmises as to the reasons for Brockway's release, but he must decline to say whether these conjectures were right or wrong. It would be a violation of pledges and hurtful to public themsels for him, or the few other men holding the secret about the matter, to reveal them at present. The Government officers have instructions from the Treasury Department, Mr. Guild said he understands, to observe secreey, while he and others who were parties to the negotiation are bound by a mutual agreement and by a regard for the public interest to say nothing whatever concerning it. guilty, and that, instead of holding him under ball to await sentence, Justice Benedict, on mo-

bound by a mutual agreement and by a regard for the public interest to say nothing whatever concerning it.

Brockway told the secret service men a long story about the counterleiting, but it is said that he managed to do a great deal of talking while allowing very few firsts to escape him. He however, said that there had never been more than 250 of the counterfeit Government bonds printed. They were all of the \$1,000 series, redeemable Jan 1, 1881, as 204 of them were captured with J. B. Doyle upon his arrest in Chicago, about \$46,000 of these bonds must still be afford. Several of them were distorbered in an Illinois bank, and it is infinated that the Government has redeemed some of them.

"I don't see how Brockway's word can be taken in this matter," said a sentieman who is familiar with the case, yesterlay. "It is just as easy for him to lie as to tell the truth. I think his object in surrendering the plates was to get out so as to place some of these bonds before it is too late. Of course he will throw the secret service men off the scent if they believe that only about \$40,000 of the bonds are affoat. These bonds must be negotiated by Jan 1, or they will be of no use. Hence Brock-

the secret service men off the scent if they believe that only about \$40,000 of the bonds are affoat. These bonds must be negotiated by Jan. 1, or they will be of no use. Hence Brockway could not only well afford to surrender the bond plates, which become valueless at the end of the year, but could also afford to pay a big bonus for his liberty for this next month. Now that Brockway is at large it will be very dangerous to deal in sixes of 1881."

All of the time that Brockway was in jail, he refused to answer to any name except that of Edward Spencer, and he insisted that he knew nothing of William Brockway, and that he had never heard of the man. He refused to acknowledge to his counsel, Mr. Noah Tebbetts, that he was Brockway, and said that the secret service men had made a mistake in arresting him; that he knew nothing of the counterfeits; never was in that business, and that it was doubtless a case of mistaken dentity. When told that Charles Smythe, the curraver, had made a confession implicating him, he said, with much show of innecence: 'How can he implicate me, when I have had nothing so do with him or this case.'' It was not until after his release that he dropped this mask, but up to the last he refused to be abled Brockway. But the secret service me was not until after his release that he dropped this mask, but up to the last he refused to be called Brockway. But the secret service men had established his identity perfectly with the William Brockway who, hearly forty years ago, as a sixteen-year-old boy, studied electro-chemistry under Prof. Silliman, in Yale College, and who first applied his art in a printer's office in New Haven by counterfeiting the noise of a bank there. The record of Brockway was obtained up to the time of his taking the nias of Edward Spencer, and then his history was followed up under that name until his recent arrest.

Brockway's family reside at 264 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. The directory man was given the name of Edward W. Spencer at the house. Brockway has not lived with his family for four years. He gave his wife the house in which he how hives and which is recomplished young woman, and his son, who is a medical student, reside with their mother. Brockway is said to have been very temperate most of his life. Four or five years not he had a large income from a mysterious source, and he spent a great deal of money. It is alleged that his wife found that he was maintaining a separate establishment, and refused to live with him any longer. In his recent imprisonment in Raymond street hall Brockway sent to his wife and requested her to call upon him or to send his daughter. He wished to get them to repair his linen or to provide him with a change of clothing. They refused, however, to vist him. The answer returned by the messenger from a lady responding to the name of Spencer was: "We are rid of him. It he gets into rouble he must look out for himself." Brockway received the reply as though it was what he expected.

Brockway told a gentleman in Brooklyn yesterlay that his agreement with the Government officialis did not involve any United States evidence upon his part, and he assured the counsel of one of his comrades that he Brockway would never tell anything. He added that he had bought his liberty by surrendering the plates, and he did not throw anything else into the bargain.

The counterfeit six per cent bond affont is Brockway's family reside at 264 Clermont

bargain.

The counterfeit six per cent bond affont is said to be better engraved.

said to better engraved than the genuin bond, and it is said that the imperfections of this latter, to an expect, are the principal marks; by which the counterfeit can be distinguished. The following is a comparison of the bonds prepare by Mr. Underwood, the Washington expect: by Mr. Underwood, the Washington expert:

In the \$1,000 counterfeit, composed of nine sections, at each side of the perfect of chase, in the section at the left of the perfect of chase, in the section at the left of the lower face of the figure "1" in the 1000, the lefter "8" in "81st," is called in the remains only the appear half of the "8 is seen, Also, to the right of the the "8 is seen, Also, to the right of the the sections will the right of the test of the sections will be presented in the section of the

of Chase, the heavy black line in the centre of the face of the first letter "A" is emitted in the counterfeit. In the title, "Chited State of the again of the letter "L" at the bottom on the left hand side of the again of the letter "L" at the bottom of the counterfeit, are seven short lines, forming but a slight shade under that part of the letter while in the groune there are ten lines, about one-six teenth of an toch in branch, forming a shade the same width as the shade at the bottom of the letter. On the right of the spar at the bottom of the letter "L" on the counterfeit, where the ruled shade touches the bottom of the letter "S" lour lines only touch the "N" on the weatthe seven lines touch the "N" On the counterfeit, there the shade on the right spar of the letter "L" in "United," touch the bottom of the letter "L" in the genuine, the shade does not touch the "E."

The shading in the top loop of the first "S" in "States" list loop on the counterfeit, while in the genuine shade help of the loop of the same letter space in the shade of the bottom loop of the same letter space in the shade of the bottom loop of the same letter space in the shade of the bottom loop of the same letter space in the shade of the lower right part; on the second "s" in the counterfeit the ruled shaded lines fill the whole loop, while in the genuine the title of the lower loop of the second "s" in the counterfeit the ruled shaded lines fill the whole loop, while in the genuine there is a blank spot free from shading.

Mr. Underwood says that no religince can be

lower fight bert, with the permits the which seems directly over the point in the bottom of the letter. On the lower loop of the second "a" in the connertest the ruled shaded lines fill the whole stop, while in the genuine there is a biank spot free from shading.

Mr. Underwood says that no reliance can be placed upon the relative size of the bonds, as the genuine bonds vary in size and stretch owing to the shirinkage of the paper. Only the coupons of Jan. 1, 1831, are attached to the counterfeit bonds.

The evidence obtained from the engraver Smythe may be used against Doyle. The pledge of the Government of immunity to Smythe in return for his confusion, it is said, will be maintained. Accordingly, as there is no hope of convicting Jasper Owen, who was supposed to be the printer. Doyle is the only member of the sang who stands in danger of punishment.

Brockway continues to reside in Brocklyn.

Mr. Drummond, the Chief Detective of the Saccet Service stationed in this city, was questioned at his office in the Post Office building last evening about the release of Brockway. He was shown a telegraphic message to the affect that William B. Guild, Jr., of Newark had conducted the negotiations in the case of Brockway, and that he (Drummond) had the plates.

Mr. Drummond said that for the present he would not say anything about the case one way, or the other, but that at the right, time the proceeding would be made public. What had been done in the case had been done under the direction of superior authority.

Col. William P. Wood, the former Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, said, yesterday: "I have known these men. James B. Doyle, Jasper Owens, and William E. Brockway, for years. I know all their transactions. Their arrest was a lucky blunder on the part of the officers of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department all the evidence that it needs to convet them grant found that the end of the parts from which the counterfeit plates is an insignificant matter compared with t

that it will be found that the plates now said to have been surrendered are electrotype plates, the products of the battery gotten up exactly as the seven-thirty plates were. I recovered over \$80,000 for the Government from bankers who had cetained good money on those counterfeit seven-thirties.

"You will remember." Col. Wood continued, that the secret service mang has been putting out frequent alleged confessions of Uirich, the Prussian engraver, who was arrested some time ago. Uirich's story, as fixed up by Casalear of the Printing Burcau and Brooks of the secret service, was that he made the counterfeit seven-thirty plates. Casalear, you know, swore that they were not electroplates, but were engraved upon copper. He stack to this assertion, in his ignorance, until better informed by his counterfeiter friend, W. H. Smythe.

Trockway, who is known as E. W. Spencer, is the most experienced and successful counterfeiter in the business. He was the principal in the combination of counterfeiters who induced the Langtons to steal the lead impressions from many of the genuine plates in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Thus the gang was enabled to make the genuine back to the \$109 compound interest note which it so successfully circulated. Brockway is also one of the most expert man in the world in altering United States bonds. I have no doubt that the bonds that Doyle had hypothecated at the time he was caught had the original or genuine numbers on the face. You see the plan of these men is to take stolen bonds and alter them to correspond with genuine bonds and siter them to correspond with genuine bonds and siter them to correspond with genuine bonds and siter them to correspond with genuine bonds with which they have provided them solves. The stolen bonds are presented to the Government and redeemed first. Long after ward the genuine bonds are presented to the genuine the millions that may ultimately be of the duplication. It is then too late to take action in the first instance. There is no computing the millions that may ultimately be taken from the Treasury in this way. I can only say what I said in the beginning, that the escape of these men on the pretext that they have given up blates of no value, or that they have given any information, is a disgrape to the Government and its secret service."

DIPHTHERIA ON LONG ISLAND.

Two Fatal Cases in College Point-The Public School Buildings Disinfected.

College Point has had the reputation of eing one of the most healthful villages on Long Island. It has improved so much of late year that it now has a population of 4,600, two public schools, and a kindergarten, whose daily aver-age attendance is 450 publis. Besides the public chools there are several private schools, many of the pupils of which come from a distance hus swelling the number of pupils in daily attendance to about 600. The health of the pupils has been good, and no cause for alarm for their safety has existed until within the pas few days. On Sunday last the five-year-old son of Mr. August Ball died of diphtheria. The boy had been attended by a physician from the

few days. On Sunday last the five-year-old son of Mr. August Ball died of diphtheria. The boy had been attended by a physician from the neighboring village of Flushing. This was followed by the death of the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Marguerite Kirchgesner, from the same disonse. The last mentioned case was attended by Dr. Ferrer of Obliege Point. Dr. Ferrer said yesterday: "I do not think that the disease can yet be classed as ecidemic. So far there have been but two fatal cases, and they have not caused any alarm up to the present time. It is true they are of recent date, and should any more fatal cases occur among those who are sick with the disease than there might be cause for serious alarm."

Dr. Ferrer said that he had seven other cases of diphtheria under his care. They were confined to children, ranging from 3to 10 years of age. These, he said, were doing well, and he did not fear any tala result. Two new cases had been reported yesterday, but of the condition of the patients Dr. Ferrer could not speak. Dr. Ferrer added that he did not think that the disease originated from any local cause, as from delective sewerage. Although there is a system of sewerage in College Point, many of the dweiling houses are not connected with it, and this is the case with both the houses in which the recent fatal cases have occurred. In the surrounding country and neighboring villages diphtheria is prevalent. Dr. Ferrer said, but not to an alarming extent. Many children are suffering from croup, and in nearity all the reses that he has attended the parents were under the impression that their children had the croup, when in fact they had diphtheria.

Health Officer Lever of Fushing visited College Point n'ew days ago and ordered the public school buildings to be disinfected. This was

Health Officer Lever of Finshing visited College Point a few days ago and ordered the public school buildings to be disinfected. This was done during the boilday of last week. Lesterday he visited the place again and instructed the principals of the public schools to report all cases of diphtheria among the children of the schools or in localities where the nurths reside. There are said to be several cases of diphtheria in Flushing, but no fatal ones so far.

Aged 112 and 100. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 29.-Mrs. Mary Dillon.

or, as she was better known, "Old Nother" Dillon, dies it her home in this city yesterday at the extraor dinary age of 112 years. She was born in the County Lun-rick, in 1765, and came to the country in 1840. Bussess, Olme, Nov. IN-The colored wealing, Mrs. Asins Heisel, which deed at the age of 120 years, was boried westerlay. The funeral agricum was presched year solutions as presched his one hundred to year, and has been in the ministry since 1862.

The Boston Republican Nominations. Boston, Nov. 29.—The Republicans to-nigh nominated Alderman Section B Stebameter Mayor and Gen. Issac P. Burrell or Street Counties over

It is well to guard against the ricors of winter by pro-nring a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup -444. Only an Irish Girl. Out to-day in the Fi saids Companion - Add

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND. Disappointment over the Cabinet's Bectsion Not to Resort to Coercion

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- A despatch to the Times

from Dublin says that the resolution of the Cabinet not to resort to coercion has caused very deep disappointment and apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages, and wider spread intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive will try to show by greater activity and energy that they possess sufficient power in the ordinary law. The disturbed districts are flooded with constabulary and military, and all the resources at the command of the authorities are available when required for the protection of life and property, but the secret and complete organization of the Leaguers enables them to anticipate the movements of the constabulary, and in some instances defeat them. There can be little doubt that the organization of the Leaguers is rendered most perfect and formidable by connection with her Fanian system. It is this that makes infimidation so irresistible in some districts. It is practised with great subtlety and skill, so that the authorities are unable to counteract it. They can deal only with open acts of violence, which are avoided as much as possible, while the more effectual system of terrorism is carried on under an external appearance of tranguillity.

The total cost of the Boycott relief expedition was £10,000.

It is stated that the Government has decided to referforce the Birr garrison by £00 mea, and to despatch troops to Banagher, Portumna, and several other small western towns.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says: "It is very probable that the trial of the traversers will be going on when Parliamentassembles, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin, and will probably remain there until the Houses meet.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—In the case of the Land Leaguers against the Ecciny Mail the defence ured that the paper had only exercised its rights of a fair comment, and pointed out that since the faitation of the State trials the language of the agitators has been more violent and outrages more frequent.

London, Nov. 29.—The Press Association reports that four other regiments are under orders for Ireland. Nearly 1,000 more members have joined the Land League in the Kildysart district. At an immense land meeting in Loughres several priests were present. Many agliators carried naked swords.

London, Nov. 30.—The parish activity and energy that they possess sufficient power in the ordinary law. The disturbed dis-

James Redpath's Story of the Man who Went to Ireland and Shot Lord Leitrim.

About 2,000 men and women assembled n the Academy of Music, Newark, last evening at a mass meeting of the new Irlah Land League of that city. The mother of Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, and Miss Ellen A. Fordwere among the occupants of the crowded stage. They were greeted with applause. The motto, 'Justice to Ireland." was displayed in the prossided, and introduced Mr. James Redpath, who arrived from Ireland yesterday noon. Three cheers were given for Mr. Redpath. He at once

or the speak of the land system in Ireland. In certain counties, he said, tenants who has recisimed bog land were driven out by the frequent raising of their rent. Some of these tenants emigrated to America, but men with "long" families could not do this. A "long" families could not do this. A "long" families could not do this, a "long" family he explained, has from nine to fourteen children, A woman who had only four children apolosized to Mr. Redpath by asying she had not been housekeeping long. Ninetents of the landlords are attentees. "One man," the speaker said, "has driven thousands of tenants to the poorhouses and to their graves. If that man is shot I shall not wear mourning. Concerning this subject of shooting, I have been unable to find that any desentiandlord the people would die for him."

As to the eviction of tenants, Mr. Redpath said there has not been so much of it this year. This," he said. Is because there was a Land League in Ireland. [Applause,] I reland never Parnell. (Great appliause.] Parnell has been asked what he wants. He wants nothing, except that the landlords shall get out of Ireland. [Luurhter,] All this year there have been only five onses of necidental death that any one can satisfuct to the tenants. One of the men killed was Lord Leitrim. If he had not been shot two the channes, One of the men killed was Lord Leitrim. If he had not been shot in a grown of the present the decan and stribute to the tenants. One of the men killed was a constant the present the decan and shot him down like the dog that he would have been an eternal disgrace. He rither that we have the present the decan to be a son death of the controlled the present the decan to be a son and doubted the present the decan the held will be a son and devided the pr

FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

The Fund of \$250,000 that It is Proposed to Raise-What Mr. Jones Says. The statement has been printed that con-

ributions to the proposed fund of \$250,000 for the benefit of ex-Presidents of the United States have been made as follows: John M. Forbes of Boston for himself and friends, \$50,000; J. Gould, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, John W. Mackey, the California bonanza king, each \$25,000; ex-Gov E. D. Morgan, Congressman L. P. Morton, W. L. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company and Republican elector in the State of New York, Win. B. Astor, John Hoey of the Adams Express Company, and several others, \$5,000 each. The project was suggested by Mr. George Jones of the New York Times, who also receives the subscriptions, and that gentleman was naked yesterday whether these subscriptions had been indeed made. Mr. Jones said: "You may say that four-fifths of the total amount required, or \$200,000, has been raised. I expect that the whole of it will be subscribed very soon. The precise form in which the subscription is to be applied will be determined at a meeting of the contributors. All that is determined at present is the general understanding that as long as Gen. Grant lives the interest of the fund will go to him. Mr. Hayee will not benefit from the fund at present. I could give you the names of the contributors, but I do not feel at liberty to do so without their consent. Some of them may not care to have their names printed. No one has the list but myself, and I shall not print it in the Times for the present. I will say that the list you have there is not correct. But I cannot tell you now in what respect it is not correct. I believe the project was initiated by myself. The reason for it was the fact that Gen. Grant is at present to its such elections and the company of the company of the present of the more is only along the project was initiated by myself. The reason for it was the fact that Gen. Grant is at present not in such elections. L. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Exfact that teen, Grant is at present not in such circumstances pecuniarily as he ought to be. His income is only about \$7,000 n year. The reason why he has not more is because when he was in office he lived generously, and kept up the dignity of the office in his method of receiving guests. We are at present waiting for the Boston folks, and I expect that the whole fund will be raised very soon."

SHERMAN AND GARFIELD.

A Dispute about the Hotel Bills at the CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The Hon. Warner M. Bateman, brother-in-law of the Hon. John

Sherman, was interviewed to-day by the Com

mercial in reference to the Chicago hotel bills, and said, substantially: "Mr. Sherman committed the care of his immediate personal interests at Chicago to Gen. Garfield. Gov. Fosier.
Gov. Dennison, and myself, and transmitted a
reasonable sum to defray expenses, which
was on deposit with Mr. Drake of the
Grand Pacific Hotel, except a portion held by
Thomas M. Nichol, who, with myself, minaged
the business matters. When Sherman was
beaten he turned his forces to Gen. Garfield
and was successful in nominating him. Up to
this point Sherman naid all the expense. After
the Convention Mr. Nichol told me that he had
paid all the bills due Mr. Drake, and Mr. Nichol
told me that Gov. Foster and Mr. Everett of
Cleveland, representing Gen. Garfield, had said
to him that it would be only fair for the friends
of Gen. Garfield to pay the bills yet unpaid and otherwise charkeable to Mr. Sherman, and
kr. Nichol had passed over to me the amount
in his hands belonging to Mr. Sherman, and
said he was authorized to draw drafts and settle
what remained unpaid. I also drew what remained in Mr. Drake's hands. This arrangement was made without my knowlelde. I assisted Mr. Nichol in settlingmitted the care of his immediate personal inmained in Mr. Drake's hands. This arrangement was made without my knowledge. I assisted Mr. Nichol in settling, and sent Mr. Sherman's money to him. After returning to Cincinnati I received a letter from ex-Gov. Dennison, stating that Gov. Foster had said that he thester had paid \$2.800 for Mr. Sherman's Chicago expenses, and ex-Gov. Dennison suggested that I had better reimburse Gov. Foster. I wrote ex-Gov. Dennison, stating the arrangements made with Mr. Nichol, and beard no more of the matter until the papers took it up."

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS.

The Badies of the Remaining Four Men whs Perished in the Rudson River Tunnel Last July Recovered-Progress of the Work

The bodies of four workmen, who, with sixteen others, whose remains were recovered several weeks ago, perished in the fall of part of the roof of the Hudson River Tunnel in Jersey City, were recovered yesterday. At an the north tunnel. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the bodies were reached. They were grouped together near the entrance to the connecting rom the mouth of the north tunnel. They from the mouth of the north tunnel. They were in a recumbent position, and were covered with silt and rubbish. The plates of that section of the tunnel had not been disturbed by the accident, and were in their original position. The bodies did not present the appearance of having been crushed or mutilated, and it is conjectured that the men died from sufficiently. The bodies had been reduced to mere skeletons, but the rubber suits in which they were encased were in a perfect state of preservation.

they were encased were in a periect state of preservation.

They were removed to Coyle's morgue, where Superintendent Anderson and Foreman Hurley tried to identify them. It is thought that three of them are the bodies of John Erickson, Wm. F. Bazley, and Frank Olstrom. Superintendent Anderson said that he thought from the position in which the bodies were found that when the accident hangemed the men ran back into the north tunnel instead of making for the air lock. The bodies of all the victims have now been recovered.

lock. The bodies of all the victims have now been recovered.

The work of reconstructing the entrance to the tunnel, known as the construction chamber, and reaching from the air lock in the working shaft to the mouths of the tunnels, has been finished. It was the roof of this chamber that fell in, causing the loss of the lives of twenty workmen. The break has been repaired and covered with a heavy brick wall. The work of cleaning out the south tunnel has been completed.

The Veterna Col. Zeltner Dying While his

The celebration by the Polish residents in this city of the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 was begun yesterday morning by a solemn mass in the Polish Roman Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus, in Stanton street. In the centre of the church was placed s coffin, decorated with the Polish national flags which were trimmed with heavy crape. Within were supposed to be the spirits of the heroes who perished in the war for Polish independ-

who perished in the war for Polish independence. Fifty files of Polish sharpshooters, in the national costume, gathered about the coffin, while an impressive service was celebrated by Father Blawaynek!.

In the evening the Harmonia Rooms, in Essex street, were hung with Polish flags trimmed with crape, and fully 2,000 persons were present. On the platform were gathered the veterans of the war of 1830, soldierly looking old men, whose breasts were decorated with the Polish cross. Col. Zeitner, who was Koscusko's friend, and who was one of the bravest of the Polish leaders, lay dead in the Old Gentiemen's Home, in 183th street. He died at about the hour the meeting was called to order. He was represented in the meeting by his son. Dr. Davidson, in announcing Col. Zeitner's death to The Sun last evening by telegraph, said that he was "perhaps the only man in New York city who heard Freedom shriek when Koscusko feli. May the earth lie lightly upon his bones!" At last evening's celebration speeches were made in Polish, German, and English by Mr. Dombrowski of the Polish Sharpshooters, and Messrs, Rohand, McCarthy, Kuhm, and Quzerolo.

Col. N. C. Bidwell, a mining operator and investor well-known throughout the country, died Sanday might at Greenville, Cal., of pluro-pneumonia. He was a member of the banking house of E. D. Certwright & Co., 18 Wall street, and President of the Green Mountain Gold Mining Company, the Cherokee Mining Company, the Cherokee Mining Company, the Cherokee Mining Company, the Histore Sun Mining Company, and the Gold Stripe Mining Company. C. L. Bidwell was about 50 years of age, and head been engaged in mining for overthirty years. He was one of the optimis "forty-niners," he was a native of Vermont, but about the intention of the first hand been at Onkinnd, Cal., and he has described his time to the personal supervision of the mine owned by the companiers of which he was the President. In will be succeeded to a great exhault in that work by his amounts, R. E. Brewster of San Francisco, while the other duties of the three he held will for the present he discharged by his partner, Mr E. D. Cortwright. Col. Sidwell leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

ing pittini cries, and clasped the child to her breast. Sik was quieted and was remainded by Justice Smith for examination. She loot her arm when a child by failing from a window. She came to this country three years see and has been because in the streets ever since. The poince say the child is not here, and that she only carries it to obtain charity.

Working Women Entertained.

About 500 laboring women and girls assembled last evening in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Phreenth street, to witness their nineteenth monthly free exhibition. It consisted of duers, niano solos, and songs by Mrs. clarke, Miss Beebe, and Mesers. Woodruff, Lansing, and Metanite, This is the tenth year of the association existence. It has a library of 5,500 volumes, and free classes in book, keeping, writing, and senegraphy; also an employment bureau, desarraed for the benefit of all female laborers except house servants. Mrs. C. Beebe is the President of the association.

Left at an Actor's Door.

Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, the well-known actor, lives at 129 East Sixteenth street. Last evening, at 8 o'clock, the door bell rang, and Mr. Wheatleigh answered the call. On opining the door he found a pretty femnie infant, carfully wrapped up, lying on the step. It was about these weeks old and nearly clothed. On its bosom was pinned the following note: Plens take care of this infant, for God's sake. It is the child take care of this infant, for God's sake it is the child of timery. Its name is kens. The infant was taken to the Twenty strong street poince station, and thence sent to the care of Matron Webb at Police Hendquarters.

The new station at East 120th street on the The new station at East 120th street, on the Second avenue elevated rairroad, was thrown open to the public festerday morning. Herotofore there has been ho station between 11th and 127th streets on the Second avenue road, a distance of over three-quarters of a male. Further down on the Second avenue line there are not the second avenue line there are now run. Station are supported with antonia. Trains now run of the support of the second sixty don't and birthy each erverts, successed over a mile and between Eighty sixth and 11th streets, a distance of a mile and a quarter.

His Monstucke Uprooted to Vata.

David Armstrong, alias John Sullivan, alias ohn T. Wilson, who is under arrest, charged with ing two horses from New Haven, Conn., was brought to ing two norses from New Haven, Conn., was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and re-manded. Armstrone's other lip was sore and Inflamed. Detective Ruland said that since his arrest Armstrong had builted his moustaches out by the roots to avoid identification. He was, however, fully identified, and will be taken to New Haven for trial.

Auction Sale at Fleetwood Park. The lease of Messra, S. B. & Wm. Johnson on Pleetwood Park expires April 1, 1881. Tosterday they

sold at suction the club room furniture, track thois, and two horses. The sale weithed \$550000 fit is reported that a branch of the Titud avenue elevated rood with pass through the park in best than a year, which will make an end of it for ranking purposes. An M. P. on Trini for Libet. LONDON, Nov. 29.- The trial of Mr. Philip

Calian, member of Perlament for Louth, charged with the ling Mr. Alexander M. Schliven, was bigue to day. After Mr. Bullivan, the rightful had been crossed amined at some length, the blacks privately conferred with consel. The de without seed the line of the court and collected that the case must go on. The court supported until behaviors

The Signal Office Prediction. Higher baromoter, stationary or lower tem-erature north to west while, clear or partly cloudy

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS,

Mrs. Littlefield of Stoughton, Mass, who on Saturday obsided her husband and child, shot herself dend yes

E. W. Farr, Representative elect to Constant from New Hampshire, is dancerously his with pheudonia at his resistence in Littleton. Estimate the officer of the austended Dime Savings Institution of Newsch archivet to Chancelor Hungan for authority to pas decisions on a mother divided of 16 per cart. It will probably be part on Dec 20.

Juence frast, in Brooklyn, vesterdar, granted an absented stated in Peterste defrinds Ryan from Martin J. Ryan, to whom she was married on May 5 last, in this year, and from whom she parted in July. She is only by years od

Senator Righto is at the Fifth Avenue, as is Congress,